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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH MAY.

MR. JESSE Collings has formally excommunicated himself from the Gladstonian party. In a letter to Mr. Arnold Morley, he says:—"From the speech of the late Prime Minister, approving, if not inviting, a policy of delay in the business of the House, and from the action of Sir William Harcourt and others on the front bench last night, it is evident that the Opposition are deliberately adopting a policy of obstruction. This is a policy directly opposed to the former teachings of the Liberal leaders when in office, and to the best interests of the Liberal party, and is further calculated to bring all Parliamentary government into contempt. The methods and procedure of the late Government have already brought disaster and defeat on the Liberal party, and this new policy of obstruction will, I fear, bring upon it ridicule and discredit. I should be glad, therefore, if you would kindly discontinue sending me your official 'Whips,' as I do not wish, even by inference, to be connected with such regrettable proceedings." The process of disintegration of the party is steadily advancing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Novoe Vremya* gives some curious details with regard to the periodical and daily press in Bulgaria. A journal, he says, is published in almost every town and village where there is a printing office, only all the papers contain exactly the same matter and differ only in their titles. Before the proclamation of the Principality there were forty-eight Bulgarian gazettes; since the liberation the number has risen to eighty-five, not including 153 reviews which have appeared in the course of the present century, the majority of which have now totally disappeared.

HERE is an item of romance, which the Paris correspondent of a contemporary sends:—"The great social event of the day is the elopement of a Jewish heiress, having in her own right a fortune of twelve millions, with a young cavalry officer of an old Belgian and Catholic family. The young lady and her ponies, which she drove habitually, have been missed from the Bois de Boulogne. Perhaps it is wrong to call the step she has taken an elopement, as she told her mother, who is now her only parent, that if she did not consent to a marriage with the young officer she would avail herself of the privilege of German nationality, and get married without leave in some other country than France. She has literally carried out her threat, and in the most cool and business-like way, taking with her all her personal attendants, her horses, dogs, and stablemen." How do some people long to naturalise such romances in India! It would certainly break the dull monotony of every-day Bengali life.

AN American newspaper recently announced a discovery in Kansas which was expected to "revolutionise" the silk-industry of New World. It had been found by experiment, we are told, that silkworms throve better and produced more silk of a superior quality, when fed upon the leaves of the Osage Orange, than upon any other food. As the condition of the Indian silk-industry is one of the questions of the moment, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, who have applied to the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpur, for his opinion as to whether the tree might be advantageously used in this country as food for silkworms; and if its cultivation could be successfully established.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Madras Mail* says:—The diamond expert sent to Hyderabad by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has reported the results of a careful examination of the old diamond workings on the Krishna river, in the eastern portions of the Nizam's territory. The workings are very extensive, some being five miles in length. They are all of a superficial character, not extending beyond fifteen feet from the surface. Wherever water or rock was met, the native workers could not compete with the difficulty. The soil indications are said to be extremely satisfactory, and in many places similar to those found at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa. Although the diamond workings have not been carried on since the beginning of the century a few individuals still employ themselves in rewashing the old *debris*, and the expert was shown one or two small diamonds found by them of fairly good colour.

TUESDAY, 10TH MAY.

THE *Inter-Ocean's* Philadelphia special says:—A sensational marine story is told by the officers and crew of the schooner *Lucy Harvey* which had arrived from port Prince. When a few days out from the latter port the commander, Captain Hall, and the colored crew were terrorized by the appearance of a hundred or more centipedes upon the deck. They were killed with boiling water. A few days after the steward ran out of the galley crying that the vessel was swarming with scorpions and centipedes. With lanterns the crew marched into the galley, but the sight frightened them and they fled to the deck. The sailors, believing that the vessel's fate was sealed, took refuge in the rigging and no effort of the Captain could persuade them to return to the deck to destroy the awful pests. For two days the centipedes crawled about the deck compelling the men to remain aloft most of the time. A dog which was chained forward of the forecastle was bitten so that it died. In the hope of exterminating the plague, the Captain filled pans with burning sulphur, but only a few hundred were killed. A heavy gale then sprang up, and with the change of temperature and the high cross seas, which frequently came on board, the entire mass of scorpions and centipedes were washed overboard or died from the cold. It is thought that they came from the vessel's cargo of logwood and cedar, which was much decayed.

APES AS WORKERS:—it was reported by telegraph the other day, says an English paper that Mr. Parkes, a farmer at Kingston, in Kentucky, had succeeded in training seven large monkeys or apes to work in his hemp fields, and to break and prepare the hemp for market. Mr. Parkes, according to the despatch, has found that they do the work more rapidly and better than the negroes, and at one-quarter the cost. The apes, it is said were sent to him by a brother in Africa, who had seen them put to a similar uses there, and Mr. Parkes is so well satisfied with the results of his experiment that he has ordered ten more of the animals. Monkeys have been employed in picking tea in China form a long time.

PRINCE BISMARCK says:—"Popularity is almost as awkward as antipathy. This pavement of Berlin, which formerly I could not tread without the people I met spitting as I passed to show their disgust for me, is now so crowded with friends when I set foot out of doors, that I am reduced to showing myself as little as possible. The day may come when there will again be spitting on my path. We are all exposed to this." Fickle is the favor of the public.

IT IS claimed that there are 34,000 newspapers in the world. Nearly half of these, 16,500, are published in the English tongue, of the remainder 7,800 are printed in German, 5850 in French and 1,000 in Spanish.

VOX POPULI.—An important *plebiscite* has been taken at Glasgow. The questions submitted for answer were:—(1) Are you in favour of the people having the entire control of the liquor traffic by their votes? (2) Are you in favour of the prohibition of all licenses for the common sale of intoxicating liquors? (3) Are you in favor of the reduction of the present number of licensed houses? (4) Are you opposed to all new licences? To the first question the replies were—"Yes," 77,246; "No," 8,535, neutral, 4,124. To the second question—"Yes" 57,704; "No," 19,411; neutral, 5,556. To the third question—"Yes," 71,427; "No," 9,591; neutral, 4,445. To the fourth question—"Yes," 68,302; "No," 11,230; neutral, 4506. The minorities will any day upset the Government which will attempt to carry out the prohibition.

WHY VICTORIA dislikes Gladstone.—"The queen's dislike of Gladstone dates from 1868, and thereby hangs a very pretty tale. The bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, having passed through Parliament, only required the sovereign's mandate to become law. It chanced that Mr. Gladstone repaired to Windsor on the day that the bill was forwarded for signature, and was admitted to audience with the queen. As is well known, Her Majesty was averse to the essential principle of the bill, and while willing to concede reform, was strenuously opposed to the disestablishing of the Irish Church. She expressed this much to Mr. Gladstone, and as the Premier thought, showed great reluctance to affix her signature to the bill. In his eagerness Mr. Gladstone blurted out: "But, madam, you must sign." The queem flushed, and rejoined with marked indignation, "Sir, do you know who I am?" "Yes, madam, the queen of England. But does your Majesty know who I am? I am the people of England." It is needless to say that the Queen summarily brought the audience to a close, and in a few curt words dismissed her prime minister, and bade him learn better manners. Since then she has scarcely made any pretence of concealing her personal antipathy to the grand old man." No element of truth in the story. Too coarse to be true.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY.

THE native officers who are to go to England to take part in the Jubilee procession will be chosen as follows:—From the Governor-General's Body-guard, 1; from the Bengal Cavalry, 5; from the Punjab Cavalry and Guides Crops, 2; from the Hyderabad Contingent, 1; from the Central India Horse, 1. The Madras Cavalry will contribute 1 and the Bombay Cavalry 2. The fortunate thirteen will of course be given free passages to and from London, and they will besides receive £1 a day in addition to their full Indian pay and allowances all the time they are actually in England, and will have a suitable residence provided for them. They will be mounted on English horses, but will of course take their own arms, saddlery, and horse equipment.

THE Emperor William's Jubilee present to the Queen is to be a dinner-service of the famous Dresden yellow ware, consisting of upwards of six hundred pieces. The plates are to have medallions representing portraits of Her Majesty's celebrated contemporaries and incidents in Europe during her reign. There is to be an immense centre-piece, with a statute of the Queen on the top, and all round it there will be medallion portraits in relief of the members of the Royal family. This splendid gift will be a worthy addition to the art-treasures in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, where there is some of the finest Sevres china in the world. In the grand corridor are three unique Rose du Barri vases, which are valued at £20,009, and in the Green Drawing-room is the famous Sevres dessert-service, which, would sell to-morrow for £50,000. This service was made for Louis XVI.

THE *People's Budget* believe it has been practically decided to change the gauge of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from the narrow to the broad, and that Colonel Bissett, the Agent of the united lines, is to visit England immediately to arrange for the conversion.

AN ATTEMPT is being made in Bombay to revive the old Parsi Punchayet. It is stated by the Parsi gentlemen interested in this revival, that during the last thirty years the beneficial restraint, which operated on the Parsi community, having been removed by abolishing the Punchayet, various evils have crept into the community, and many disgraceful cases have come to light during the period, and it is thought that there is every probability of other evils arising in the community in time to come. The supporters of the Punchayet system submit that the best way to put a stop to them, as well as to maintain the position and influence of the community and to preserve intact their religion, would be found an independent and influential Punchayet on a sound footing, and they think that the cases arising in the domestic life of the community, should be entrusted to such a Punchayet. That will never do. What will become of the reformers?

TEN thousand dollars a year is a fair-sized income, even in New York. When it comes to a man from what *appears to be* a trivial invention it is

naturally highly appreciated by the recipient. It is not generally known that the index on the margins of the leaves of books which is so widely used for directories and other works of that class is a patent. The ordinary index for books has been used for centuries, but the invention of the method of cutting down the margins of the pages until the sides of a book look like a flight or stairs, was the invention of Charles H. Denison, a comparatively young lawyer. Mr. Denison makes a speciality of the practice of patent law.

THURSDAY, 12TH MAY.

SOME young, beautiful, and fashionable ladies of Parisian aristocracy have discovered a novel method of combining merriment and mortification. During Lent, they once a week hold a so-called "Dinner of Mourners." The ladies, twelve in number, dress in the deepest mourning; the dining room is hung with black; the table is of black wood; chairs are black, with silver ornamentation. Dishes have a design of wreaths of immortelles, death heads, and cemetery emblems, while glasses in which their champagne is served are made like skulls. Footmen who wait at table are dressed like undertakers. During dinner an invisible organ plays melancholy music. This new insanity has become so much the rage, that priests in churches attended by Paris aristocracy have begun to preach against it as a scandal to religion. Did not Lord Byron do something of the kind?

WE LEARN from the Weather Review of India for the Week ending the 23rd April, 1887, that the most important feature in the meteorology of the preceding week was the establishment of hot dry north-westerly and westerly winds (characteristic of the hot season) down the Gangetic plain. From the 20th until the close of the week they blew steadily over the south of the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, Behar and as far east as Lower Bengal. They were attended with a rapid rise of temperature and great dryness.

THE *Progress Militaire* states that a group of Russian patriots have sent a sword of honour to General Boulanger. One side of the blade bears the inscription, "Qui vive! France et Boulangar!" the other an inscription in Russian, "Dare! God protects the bold" Finally, on the hilt is writen the dedication "Auplus digne. Fevier 1887. La Russie."

Vanity Fair says:—"It is very doubtful whether the Czar will send any special Envoy to the Jubilee celebration. He has not yet forgiven the Queen her personal interference in Bulgarian affairs in favour of Prince Alexander, and then subsequently signifying her approval of his conduct by making him a Military Knight of the Garter. Nothing will shake the Czar's conviction that the Queen was personally instrumental in bringing about the Prince's return to Bulgaria."

A TRULY regal present has been sent by the King of Portugal to the German Emperor, which is worth all the other Royal birthday-gifts put together. It is a sword of honour, with a blade specially made at the Lisbon Arsenal, and exquisitely chiselled. The hilt is of solid gold encrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. These were set after a design supplied by the Queen.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India*, a frontier letter, dated the 11th instant, says that the Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan, having returned from Teheran, stayed a few days with the Tangool Khel Shinwaries, and from there proceeded to the Ghilzais, and, after stirring them up to revolt, he arrived among the Mangal tribe living on the borders of Kurram. The same letter adds that Hussan Khan had been to India to see Yakoob Khan at Dehra Doon, and, having got certain letters from him, proceeded to Ayub Khan at Teheran, whence he returned with letters for the Afghans. He is now visiting all the tribes in Afghanistan with the view of stirring up the rebellion. Our contemporary also learns that an urgent letter reached Yakoob at Dehra Doon, last week from Ayub Khan.

IT APPEARS that there are three distinguished personages bearing the name of Gholam Hyder in Afghanistan. Two of them are Ghilzais curiously enough, but only one of these is an enemy of the Ameer. The best known of the three is General Gholam Hyder Charki, so called from his birthplace, Chark, near Ghazni. He declared for Abdur Rahman before the latter had crossed the Hindu Kush, seven years ago, and he was rewarded for this service by being put in command of the Bala Hissar, when Sir Donald Stewart's troops evacuated that fortress on August 11, 1880. He was soon afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of all the Afghan troops, and has held that post ever since, accompanying the Ameer to India in 1885 and being one of his few trusted Councillors. He seems to have thrown in his lot thoroughly with the Ameer, as his summary suppression of the Ghilzai revolt last year in his native country clearly proved. A second general of the name is Gholam Hyder Orakzai: he commands the troops in the Ghazni district, and it was he who won some kind of success recently near Mukur, where the Hotaks had tried to block the Kandahar-Kabul road. Gholam Hyder Tokhi is the third of the batch. As the affix to his name implies, he is a Tokhi Ghilzai He has been for a considerable time a refugee in Queta and his enmity to the Amir is notorious. He would, no doubt, like to join his clan in the present rebellion, but the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan would probably check any attempt at escape on his part.

THE GERMAN military authorities are carrying out with the greatest energy, and without loss of time, the provisions of the new Army Bill, in order to be prepared for all possible eventualities. It is understood in military circles (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) that in case of a Franco-German war, the Crown Prince would be Commander-in-Chief, with Count Waldersee as the chief of his staff. Should Germany be engaged simultaneously with Russia, the King of Saxon would be entrusted with the chief command of that division of the army, General Blumenthal being Chief of the Staff. The German papers state that the Intelligence Department of the War Office has for some time been making experiments with a balloon which is capable of being steered. The experiments are said to have had such favourable results that the Government has bought the invention for more than a million marks.

FRIDAY, 13TH MAY.

THE COLONIAL Conference re-assembled at the Colonial Office, the day before the last mail left, under the presidency of Sir Henry Holland. The subjects under discussion were: 1. The inability of trustees to invest in colonial inscribed stocks, and the possibility of removing this difficulty by legislation. 2. The hardship of requiring the wills of colonists, who die holding shares upon the colonial register of a British company, to be proved in England, although the deceased may have no other interest in the United Kingdom. 3. Composition of stamp duties upon transfers of inscribed colonial stocks. 4. The large amount of unclaimed dividends upon colonial stocks, and the desire of the colonies that these should be treated in precisely the same way as unclaimed dividends upon consols are now treated. The Conference then proceeded to discuss the question of the Marriage Laws. Mr. T. Paynter Allen and Mr. George Murray were present by invitation as representing respectively the Marriage Law Reform Association and the Marriage Law Defence Union. The next formal meeting of the Conference was fixed for Monday, the 18th ultimo., but there was to be a confidential meeting of the South African representatives on the day the mail left, for the purpose of discussing South African affairs.

THE only fresh news from the scene of the Ghilzai revolt is that the heads of several of the slain rebels have arrived at Kandahar and been exhibited there. Up to the 22nd ultimo Cabul was perfectly quiet.

IT seems the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was very poor in his early days. Mr. Eli Perkins tells the following story as he heard from the celebrated preacher's own lips:—Beecher said, "My salary was so small that I used to cut my own wood. Once, I remember, there came a great flood down the Ohio. The river was filled with flood wood. It was Sunday, but oh, how I wanted to catch that wood out of the river!" "Did you catch it? I asked. "I am sorry to say, Eli, that I am sorry to say, Eli, that I did," he replied. "I hurried through my sermon, and all that afternoon, with my trousers rolled up to my knees, I struggled with the floating timber. I filled my yard with it. And I am sorry to say now that my dear wife stood in the door and cheered me on." And then Mr. Beecher looked over to his wife, who smilingly gave her assent. "That Sunday," continued Mr. Beecher, "I secured enough wood to keep my wife and babies warm all winter."

M. de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador in St. Petersburg, having asked whether Russia would take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1884, is reported to have received a most emphatic answer in the negative in such terms as to astonish him. By the Czar's orders he was told that the Russian Government could take no part in festivities for the glorification of a revolution, and that it would prohibit private persons, merchants, and others from having anything whatever to do with the Exhibition. The attitude of the Czar is believed to be connectd with the fact that the Nihilist head-quarters were lately transferred to Paris, and that the recent anniversary of the assassination of the late Emperor was celebrated by various people in the French capital.

SATURDAY, 14TH MAY.

As there are no measures of importance pending, the Viceregal Legislative Council is not likely to begin its labours during the current Simla season until about the end of May. The Panjab Land Bills will probably first be disposed of. The other measures which are likely to be taken in hand are—a Bill dealing with the question of insurance fees, and a Bill for consolidating the law relating to Port Trusts. As regards the Bankruptcy Bill which is now under consideration, the Government, we understand, do not think that a large measure of legislation is desirable, but hold that the present requirements would best be met by extending and developing the bankruptcy clauses of the existing codes. As regards the Patent Bill, the Government is of open mind about the important question of fees. The scale published with the Bill is open to revision, and should not be regarded as final. The Government also propose to levy fees annually, and not, as laid down in the Bill originally issued.

A FRENCH paper, commenting on the neglect of the English squadron at Cannes to return the salute of the French, says:—The alleged want of saluting cannon in the English ships was a mere excuse. The cannon were there, but they were not fired because the Duke of Edinburgh was asleep. His officers, having to choose between two dangers, thought it more prudent to risk a wound to French susceptibility than to disturb his repose.

THE *Times'* Vienna correspondent, telegraphing on the 7th, says:—"To-day being Maundy Thursday, the Emperor went through a time-honored lesson in humility by performing the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor men, after hearing High Mass in the palace chapel. His Majesty discharges his functions on these occasions in a very impressive manner, but the usual attraction was this year lessened owing to the absence of the Empress, who, had she been in town, would have ministered to twelve poor women. The rite occupied only about half an hour, and at its conclusion the twelve almsmen were conducted to their homes in Court carriages. We are familiar with such customs in India; only, the "twelve poor men" should be changed into *dvadasa* Brahmans.

SAYS an English paper:—"Is an illegitimate child a necessary of life? The question has been raised by a scoundrelly young farmer named Edward Brett, in the Northwich county court, and, we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) regret to say decided in his favour. Brett was the father of an illegitimate child, and he evaded a claim for £44 for maintenance of his own offspring on the ground that as he was under twenty-one when the child was born he was entitled to claim protection under the Infants' Relief Act—a bastard not being a necessary." The county court judge decided that the rascal's plea was good in law, but offered facilities for appeal. We hope the decision will be reversed by a superior court. Infants who are old enough to become fathers of other infants are assuredly the last people in the world who ought to be relieved by the law from the duty of maintaining their own offspring.

THE *Mandalay Herald* urges the Government to offer liberal inducements to "the cultivators of Bengal, Assam, and India generally, to emigrate to Upper Burmah before the country is overrun with Chinese. The pioneer newspaper of Upper Burmah remarks that, 'though the Chinese are known to be a peaceful and law-abiding race, under British rule, there would exist some element of danger in the fact of the Chinese element becoming the greatest of the total population. This, of course, applies most nearly when it is remembered that we now have China as our next neighbour, and in the event of any complications arising between that country and ourselves, the presence of a preponderating Chinese element in our common-wealth would be, at any rate, a source of considerable disquietude and anxiety."

ACCORDING to the *Women's Suffrage Journal*, the claim for political rights for women in France seems not as yet to have gone beyond the stage of ridicule. A recent number of *Le Gaulois*, in commenting on the bill introduced by three deputies to accord to women the same political rights as men, says that in whatever manner the question is discussed, it appears grotesque and ridiculous. *Le Gaulois* asks. "How would the political law be reconciled with the civil law, under which women are minors?" The logical French mind recoils from the grant of political rights to persons who have not civil rights. But why not grant both?

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN INDIA*

THE Indian public has once again to thank Mr. Dacosta for his services to this country. Since his retirement from Calcutta for many years he has been busily engaged in influencing the opinion of the English public, in favor of Indian affairs, and the numerous brochures which he has from time to time published fully attest the zeal, earnestness, and ability he brings to bear upon his self-imposed task. His sympathy for our people is unbounded, and his knowledge of their requirements is perfect. India seldom had a more warm-hearted, single-minded, and indefatigable an advocate. As a retired merchant, his opportunities for doing good to us are not numerous as those of active Members of Parliament, but he has most zealously and faithfully pursued the path he has chalked out for himself, and the service he does by diffusing correct information among English politicians is immense. His object in the brochure under notice, is, to use his own words, "to draw the attention of the (English) people to the great danger to which our Indian administration is exposed, partly from the continued depreciation of silver, but mainly from the severe strain to which the finances of India are being subjected in the execution of the Afghan policy suddenly adopted in the summer of 1885." And this work he has discharged in a manner worthy of every praise. He quotes in his preface a letter from Lord Hobhouse which will, we have no doubt, be read with great interest, both here and in England. Adverting to the Russian scare, Lord Hobhouse says:

"The views which I formed, partly before going to India, partly from experience in India, as to our right policy on the N.-W. frontier, have been printed and published. Subsequent reflection has not weakened, but strengthened them. In their main outlines they are as follows: The danger of invasion or serious disturbance by the Russians is enormously exaggerated; if there be any real danger, it is much more of a political than a military character. The way to meet it, is not to push military outworks beyond the Indian frontier and into the wilds of Central Asia: such operations only expose us, at far more serious disadvantage, to the very dangers which are imagined for us on the frontier of India. Our true security will be found in our treating the Indian people, so that they shall have no good cause for discontent. Our greatest danger in India is the temptation to excessive expenditure, with corresponding taxation. Light taxation is an essential condition of contentment, and that is impossible with enormous military expenditure."

Again:

"I have always felt the extreme political weakness of those who oppose a high-handed and aggressive foreign policy. In 1879 and 1880 I was in hopes that their doctrines had at length got a hearing; but even before the end of 1880 I saw that they had made little or no way. I will not speak of other parts of the world. The policy now adopted on the N.-W. frontier of India seems to me the contrary of that which was followed from the end of our first wanton and disastrous aggression, on the Afghans, to the beginning of our second aggression, equally wanton and not much less disastrous. But I, and others who sympathise with you, can do nothing. We can express our convictions when opportunity occurs, and I, for one, do so. But the voices can only cry in the wilderness. The merest party, or even personal squabble, so far as I can see, interests the House of Commons, and the country, too, more than the gravest affairs of India; and for some little while past we have been engaged in difference over domestic affairs, which are something more than party squabbles."

Commenting on the above, Mr. Dacosta in the body of his essay says:

That the sound frontier policy thus clearly laid down by an uninterrupted succession of responsible officers of experience and acknowledged merit should now, without intelligible explanation, be suddenly superseded by a line of action pointing in a diametrically opposite direction, and involving an expenditure which the revenues of India are simply unable to bear, cannot fail to be a cause of deep concern to all whose attention has been drawn to the subject. It discloses the existence of an irresponsible power unwisely, if not recklessly, exercised, and forebodes the greatest danger to our Indian Empire. Before inquiring into the existence of such a power, it may be useful to estimate the effect of the policy of 1885 on the finances of the country. This might be done by comparing the condition in which those finances stood before the new policy was enforced, with their altered state as affected by its operation.

As a matter of course in criticising a Budget statement the writer has been obliged to dwell largely on long arrays of figures, but the manner in which he has handled those figures is as clear and pointed as could be wished. The total net revenue, he shows, is £44,249,900, against an expenditure of 45,043,100, showing a deficit of £793,200 or a crore of rupees. This has been covered by an appropriation of £975,400 from the Provincial Balances, and a fictitious Surplus is shown in the account to the extent of £182,200. One fact prominently noteworthy in the figures given is that "the TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE CONSUMES ABOUT HALF THE NET REVENUE OF INDIA." Another is that the allotment under the head of *Famine Relief* and *Insurance* "have been diverted to the construction of military works, which must remain for ever unfruitful." There are other facts noticed which are worthy of careful consideration, but we cannot afford space to reproduce them here on the present occasion. At the end of the essay there are some extracts from the minutes of evidence of the Select Committee of 1873, which we hope to notice at an early date.

*The Financial Situation in India, as exposed in the Budget Statement for 1886-87. By J. Dacosta. London, P. S. King and Son, 1887.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

THE labours of the Mohomedan Educational Endowments Committee, like those of the Salaries Commission, will probably prove abortive. The Committee have completed the first part of their work. They have ascertained facts relating to Mahomedan Educational foundations, and drawn up a list of 46 endowments, which are at present maintained in working order. So far the work which the Committee had to perform was an easy one. The second part of their task—namely, the consideration of such legislative or executive measures as might be taken for the protection of Mahomedan Educational Endowments—seems to have presented insurmountable difficulties. On this point there is a hopeless difference of opinion among the Mahomedan Members of the Committee. The majority of the committee are agreed that a standing committee should be appointed by Government to deal with the secular funds of endowments as opposed to religious educational funds. But the question is, how are the two to be separated? The Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar and the Nawab Abdul Latif who represent the Mahomedan Literary Society hold that the words *talib-ul-ilm*, which occur in almost all endowment deeds signify a religious student; while Mr. Amir Ali and the Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali who are representatives of the Central National Mahomedan Association maintain the view that the term in question means any student or seeker of knowledge and is not restricted to theological students.

It is obvious that so long as this important question is not definitely and authoritatively settled, the second part of the committee's task cannot be satisfactorily performed. The object which the Central National Mahomedan Association has in view is clear. It wishes that the the proceeds of the endowments not needed for religious purposes should be devoted to secular education, or, in other words, to the spread of a knowledge of Western literature and science among the Mahomedan Community. The Mahomedan Literary Society on the other hand, states with much force that Mr. Amir Ali and Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali do not represent the views of their orthodox co-religionists on this subject. The Committee of the Society have addressed a communication to the Mahomedan Educational Endowments Committee, which discusses this important question with great ability and admirable fairness of spirit. They write:—"The Mahomedan Literary Society, which ever since its establishment in 1863, has systematically laboured to impress upon the minds of their co-religionists the necessity of a liberal English education, and to remove all prejudices against it, would be the first to join in any movement intended to enable the Mahomedans to compete on equal terms with their fellow-subjects of other creeds; but we cannot help thinking that the suggestion of the Central National Mahomedan Association, to utilise for general education Mahomedan endowments which are based upon religious belief will give rise to a discussion which had best be avoided. The prejudices of the Indian Mahomedans against education in Western Science and literature have materially diminished of late years, and they have come to know that there is nothing in the Mahomedan religion which stands in the way of the acquisition of such knowledge; but the majority of the Mahomedans will certainly object to the application of endowed funds in contravention of the wishes of the donors." Then, as to the meaning of the word *talib-ul-ilm*, as used in documents relating to Mahomedan educational endowments, the committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society point out that the literal meaning of the term is not "a seeker of knowledge," but "a seeker of *the* knowledge. They argue that the definite article "the" limits the significance of the "ilm," that is to say, the word means a seeker of *the* knowledge which every Mahomedan is bound by his religion to acquire; and that in Muslim Theology the word *ilm* is always used for *religious* knowledge. In order to establish the position taken up by them, the Committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society produce a number of *fatwahs* given by some of the most earned scholars of the day on all of whom has recently been conferred the newly-created little of "Shams-ul-Ulama." These *fatwahs* are quite clear on the point. In a memorandum recorded by him Nawab Abdul Latif goes into the question fully, and shows that the word *talib-ul-ilm* does not mean "a seeker of knowledge in all its branches," as contended by the Central National Mahomedan Association. The Central National Mahomedan Association would have us believe that in other countries education is imparted to Mahomedans in other than religious subjects from out of endowment funds. But this statement has not been substantiated by adequate proof.

When the matter came up before the Mahomedan Educational Endowments Committee at their meeting held on the 19th ultimo, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali sought to under-rate the value of the *fatwahs* relied on by the Mahomedan Literary Society by saying that *fatwahs* could be produced on both sides of the question. The Nawab urged that when the religious objects of a foundation were adequately provided for, he saw no reason why the surplus should not be devoted to education. Mr. Nolan, Secretary to the Committee, explained that in the course of their inquiries the committee found that there was no such thing, in fact, as an endowment for "students." He proceeded:—"The Committee had recieved forty-one *toulio namahs*, founding endowments supposed to be to some extent of an educational character. Except in the case of a few modern foundations, these always stated that the endowment was left to maintain a mosque, tomb, khanka or mansoleum; and where education was mentioned, it was as a subsidiary object, to be promoted together with the relief of travellers and so forth, in connexion with the mosque or other such institution. In nineteen cases, including those of the Mohsin, and Sasseram endowments, where so much had been done to promote learning, education was not mentioned at all, and expenditure on it could be reconciled with the foundation deed only in so far as education is an adjunct to religion. The trustee might be permitted, if so minded, to spend money left for a mosque in a school attached to the mosque, but he could not be compelled to do so; at the most he had a discretion. The speaker consi-

dered that it would be a difficult and invidious operation to separate the funds thus assigned for religious education from the religious endowments of which they formed a vital part, and to devote them under the supervision of a Central Committee to a secular purpose. As to using the surplus funds of religious endowments for secular purposes, this was what had been done in the case of the Mohsin and Sasseram foundations, but it could hardly be defended as a general principle. The surplus of funds left for religion should be given to religion." These observations clearly show that the position taken up by the Central National Mahomedan Association cannot be maintained. The Hon'ble Mr. Paul, the President of the Committee, was at first inclined to believe that the educational funds of an endowment could be separated from the religious more easily than Mr. Nolan thought. But Nawab Abdul Latif pointed out that in the case of the endowments instanced by the President the education contemplated was an inseparable part of the religious bequest. Mr. Paul at last remarked that he saw little prospect of the Committee being able to recommend any useful action. He said :—"Government was opposed to what the Mahomedans desired—the general supervision of all religious endowments, and the enquiry seemed to show that in the face of the *fatwahs* produced, of the facts disclosed, and of the strong opinion entertained by an influential section of the community, it would be undesirable to separate the educational from the religious portions of the endowments, with a view to a distinct system of regulation and control." Government has been moved to extend the term of the committee to the end of July; but from what has been said above it will be seen that there is little hope of the committee being able to suggest any practical measures for the protection of Mahomedan Endowments.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN INDIA.

THE question how to promote social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled in this country is discussed by the present Prime Minister of Indore in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Dewan Ragoonath Row treats his topic soberly and does not give expression to any misdirected feeling. We have always been of opinion that it is a gross perversion of truth to say that there is any actual antagonism between the two races in India. In many cases there is unquestionable and most earnest anxiety in our rulers for the well-being of the children of the soil. Still it is undeniable that there is a wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled, which causes much mischief. It is the duty of a wise statesman to recognise the actual state of things existing and try his best to remedy them when they are detrimental to the cause of good government and public weal. We see that Dewan Ragoonath Row explains at some length how the estrangement between the two races in India has grown up in modern times. It is true that there was a time when the Englishman looked upon India as the land of his adoption and mixed freely with it's people. But that happy condition of things existed in the days when England could only be reached by the cape route. The establishment of steam communication between England and India made the maintenance of home associations easier. Then, "lower orders" of Europeans began to be imported into India. The Haileybury men, were, as a rule, imbued with traditions, which, though far from liberal, were not antagonistic to Native sympathies. But the introduction of the system of open competition for the Covenanted Civil Service has brought another class of men into India. As Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in his "Ideas about India" in the *Fortnightly Review* put the case :—"A young fellow, say the son of an Ulster farmer, is pitchforked by a successful examination into high authority in Bengal. He has no traditions of birth or breeding for the social position he is called to occupy, and is far more likely to hobnob with the commercial English of his district than to adapt himself to the ceremonial of politeness so necessary in Oriental intercourse. He is looked upon by the European *gentlemen* as one socially their inferior, and by the well-bred Native as little better than a barbarian." Again, western education taught the people of India that they had equal rights with their European fellow-subjects, and created new political aspirations in their minds. In the early days of British rule there was a tacit understanding that Englishmen should enjoy the highest posts in the public service and the children of the soil should be content with minor positions. In these days no Indian aspired to hold any appointment higher than a sheristadarship or Dewanship. The Native looked upon the European as his patron and the latter ruled the former as his *protege*. But all that is now changed. As Natives began to put forward their claims for higher employment in the public service, they became an eyesore to the European community, both official and non-official. Then, again, the importation of Western laws into the country caused incalculable mischief. As Dewan Rogoonath Row observes :—"The Hindu saw most unjust decisions given out from the highest courts as founded on law while he felt them to be unjust whatever their legality. He knew the judge to be a good man, and became convinced that the law which he was bound to administer was bad. He concluded that its maker must also be a bad man. A breach of good feeling between the ruled and the rulers was a necessary consequence."

The weakest part of Dewan Rogoonath Row's article under notice is that in which he suggests practical measures for removing the estrangement now observed between the two races in India. He thinks that the Native should educate his sisters and settle what shall be the outer signs of a gentleman—namely, his dress and habits. The author of the *Asiatic Quarterly* article writes :—"Among the Europeans dress and manners generally point out one as a gentleman. It was so among the Hindus in olden times. Now it is very difficult for Natives themselves to distinguish a Native gentleman from a Native loafer. Our national turbans have gone; European caps have supplanted them. To be plain, we have been aping the Europeans. I think history tells me that no nation has become great by aping another nation." Dewan Rogoonath Row would require the European to hospitably keep open a portion of his house, "of course, a decent portion" for the reception of Native gentlemen. He also makes some other suggestions of this kind. The carrying out of all these proposals does not, we think, hold out the prospect of the promotion of social intercourse between the two races in this country. Even if a decent portion of the European's house were hospitably kept open for the reception of Native gentlemen, would the conversation between the host and the guest go beyond uneaning interchange of cold civilities, as is now the case? The ill-feeling which exists between the two races in India cannot be removed by the adoption of the simple measures recommended by Dewan Rugoonath Row. We must not forget that this ill-feeling is due to causes deep-seated in the present system of administration. It, therefore, follows that until that system is changed little real good will be effected.

THE MYSORE GOLD FIELDS.

TIME was when India overflowed with gold, when the currency of the Empire was entirely in gold, when even the utensils for domestic use, in rich families, were made of gold. Where has all that gold gone to? Have the old mines been all exhausted, or has the knowledge of their existence, being long concealed from the people, been now entirely lost? It is very probable that the gold mines were, in former times, *secretly* worked, the owners of the fields taking particular care that the outside world should know nothing of their existence. The knowledge about these must have been for generations kept in particular families, and then, as revolutions upon revolutions passed over the land, and the families, possessing the valuable secret, died out, all trace of the mines was lost, and the people dreamed of the marvels of *Satya-Yuga* or the golden age, and of its fabulous wealth. Old Hindu writers say that at one period of Indian history, gold was more plentiful in our country than it is at the present day. Sins of men in this vicious world, it is said, caused the disappearance of this vast wealth, and India is impoverished, day by day, by the degeneracy of its people. Whatever may be the value of legendary lore, this much is certain that India had not to depend upon foreign countries for her gold-supply, and that its virgin gold-fields yielded a valuable produce which greatly enriched the country. That India is rich in mineral wealth has been proved beyond a question. It requires only patient search, scientific appliances, capital and energy to develop our mineral resources. They are all there. Only find them out, and the impoverishment of India, upon which homilies are written by the philanthropists of the day, will never be heard of again.

European capital and energy are doing something in working the gold fields of Mysore. We are indebted to the *Statesman* for publishing a valuable report on these mines by one of its correspondents, who is evidently well familiar with the subject. These Mysore mines are about half-a-day's journey from Madras. Colar-road station is the nearest railway station. The road leading to the fields is in a bad condition, and the miners have to contend with many difficulties in getting to the fields. In the golden region, the breadth of the auriferous belt has been ascertained to be nearly 5 miles, and the length, as far as it has been yet determined, is 20. The depth up to which productive lodes will be found varies, it is estimated, from 2000 feet to a mile. The labour required, we are told, of working the mines, is not such as to dishearten the miners. The work, however, is of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily performed without taxing to a great extent the patience and energy of the miners. The fact is gold found at the surface has been all taken away by ancient workers, and the present miners must dive deep before their labour is rewarded with any fruit. All the fields show extensive traces of old working. Of one of the fields, known as 'South-East-Mysore,' Mr. Brockman reports: "At the southern boundary an extensive excavation is to be seen, and in one of the principal shafts they have sank through three feet of old workings and continued the shaft vertically, leaving the old workings to the west. When at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, a cross cut is to be driven to cut the lode, to ascertain if the old workers had gone below that depth. Judging from the experience related to me of other mines in this district, it is likely that evidence of old workings will be found even to a greater depth and from the quantity of broken quartz lying about this excavation, I infer that the ancients must have found the lode to be exceedingly rich, and concentrated all their energies at this point." There are evidences of extensive old workings in almost all the mines, showing that the ancients profited largely by the crops they obtained. These old workings, instead of discouraging the present capitalists, ought to inspire them with hope that the fields are rich, and if worked to a greater depth, would give a large and valuable produce. The reports from all the mines at present working, show that as depth is attained the quality of ore improves. This is invariably the case in true fissure veins. There is no arithmetical rule, however, by which the improvement can be gauged. Those who invest in these gold fields naturally expect that they should get immediate returns; but, as we have said just now, the supercial ores have, in most cases, been worked out, and unless shafts are sunk deep, there is no prospect of geting adequate returns. All the experts are of opinion that the Mysore gold-fields are sure to prove a remunerative investment. The best thing then that the shareholders should do is to wait, and to let the miners work on steadily. The work, by all accounts is sure to be paying and productive of an immense amount of benefit to all interested in the business. Except in the case of one or two mines, no dividends are forth-coming, and as shareholders are astute men who care more for immediate returns than future advantages, we are afraid these rich mines will not be worked with that steadiness which is the only condition of their productiveness. The results of the Wynadd fields have damped the spirit of the investors, and people are chary now in sinking their money in concerns which are deemed to be unprofitable. A great deal of money has already been spent and through one cause or another, the work

ings have proved unprofitable. One Company "the Indian Consolidated" has a capital of £550,000, which at the present rate of exchange amount to 70 lacs of Rupees. All this money has been fully paid up, but most of it, we understand, was invested on the Wynadd Gold fields. All these 70 lacs invested in 4 per cent. Government securities would have yielded at least Rs. 280,000, and even taking the term of ten years, as the period, when the whole amount has been laid out, we find that nearly a crore of Rupees has been frittered away. What has the Company to show in return, except a few unworkable rollers and rusty screws, and huge excavations, like jaws of the nether world? We hear part of this money has been utilised in working the Colar section of the fields, and that the prospect of working in this new field is cheering. We hope it is, but the Wynadd scheme was so badly managed, that public confidence is lost in it altogether. At one time this scheme was painted in such rose colours, and the pæans of the Wynadd gold mines were sung in a chorus from so many different quarters, that the investors were easily gulled, and money flowed in like water. But the vision has vanished, and the share-holders have been rudely awakened from a delusive sleep. We are bound to say, however, that because one scheme has failed to achieve its object, that is no reason why all other schemes, based on sounder calculations, would similarly miscarry. No less than twelve mines are now working, and satisfactory reports of progress are received from all of them. Good management is the sole condition of their successful working, and when that is ensured, the result is not doubtful. All these gold-fields have a bright future, and we would advise our countrymen to invest in them largely, and take a deep personal interest in their working. Adequate returns for the invested capital is not the only benefit to be desired from them. The advantages which would be gained from the gold-supply from our own country, would be immense; and many of the financial and administrative problems which have given rise to so many difficulties and complications would be easily solved. Let Indian gold be plentiful in the market, and the only way in which the market can be well supplied with it, is to steadily work the gold mines which exist in our country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer *Siam* on Friday the 13th instant.

THE Government of India has received a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that, having regard to the decreasing cholera mortality of Calcutta, the Egyptian Board of Health has at last agreed by a bare majority to the removal of quarantine against this port. The discussion in the Board was hot and the point was carried by ten votes against seven. The proposition was strongly opposed by the Delegates of Austria, Germany, and Spain, who insisted that Indian ports should be treated in the same manner as European ports, and that quarantine should be maintained while cholera existed. The Delegates for France and Russia, though not taking part in the discussion, expressed their intention to vote against the proposition. There is, however, still a strong desire with several of the European Delegates to maintain perpetual quarantine against India.

THE yearly examination of candidates for the fourth grade Accountantship, Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, on Monday and Tuesday, June 6th and 7th, 1887, at 10-30 A. M. The candidates will be examined in writing, dictation, arithmetic, mensuration and book-keeping, and will, in order to pass, have to obtain 400 marks out of a total of 600. Candidates not in Government employ, who wish to be examined at the College, must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices, through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal. The candidates are distinctly given to understand that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments preference will be given to qualified persons, who are already employed in the department.

THE marriage of the son of the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I., son of Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee, of Utturpara, with the daughter of Raja Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty, of Hetampore, in the district of Beerbhoom, took place on Thursday at Hetampore. The Hitampore Rajah made splendid arrangements for celebrating the wedding on a grand scale. A very successful evening party was given by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee at Utturpara on Saturday before last in honor of the event, and was attended by the gentry and nobility of Calcutta, who were invited on the occasion.

THE Indian Bankruptcy Bill is still trembling in the balance, and there is a talk of its being ultimately dropped. According to the Allahabad paper, "some of the High Court Judges are understood to have expressed opinions against it, and although this alone might not settle its fate, the Government of India cannot legislate on the bankruptcy question without being backed up by Parliament. But the support will not be given, in case the Act proposed for India should differ in any material degree from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883."

SIR Stewart Bayley's *regime* is to be distinguished, it seems, for promotion of deserving 'natives' in all departments of the public service under his Honor's control. Babu Madhub Chandra Roy, Roy Bahadoor, B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Rajshahye, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Divisional Works and Inspector of Local Works in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions. We congratulate his Honor on the wise course he is evidently bent on pursuing,

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BUSHIR-UD-DOWLAH has been nominated Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He is now in England, having been deputed to represent the Hydrabad State at the Jubilee. The appointment, it is said, is likely to give satisfaction. We shall be heartily glad if it does. The troubled waters of Hydrabad require a plentiful pouring of oil to be quieted, and it is being largely supplied, we are happy to know, by the ability, tact and judgment of the head of the State.

WE are glad to learn from the *Indian Messenger* that "the venerable Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore has been so far restored to health that he has been able to move out of Calcutta. He has proceeded to Darjiling, to his favorite Himalayas, to refresh his spirit by his accustomed meditations."

THE development of tramways in India is of no less interest and importance than of railways. It has the unique advantage of not requiring Government guarantee and is absolutely in private hands. The movement, however, has not yet quite made a head, and is but struggling on. We are therefore glad to learn that a project is on foot to lay down a steam tramway of two feet six inches gauge, between the city of Shahjihanpur and Khotar, passing through Powalyan, for a distance of 31 miles, along the present high road. A company has been fromed with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000, in four thousand shares of Rs. 100 each, to carry out the project, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has given his consent to it, subject to the approval of the Government of India. The trade of the district through which the line will run is already large, inhabitants are in favour of the construction, and altogether there is said to be every prospect of the tramway proving a success.

MR. Barbour has finally been announced as the successor of Sir Auckland Colvin in the Viceroy's Council, and the idea of bringing out a trained English financier has been dropped. Mr. Barbour as financial Secretary to the Government of India had exceptional advantages of mastering the details of Indian finance, an advantage which no English financier, however eminent, could boast of. As Finance minister therefore we have no reason to apprehend Mr. Barbour will be less successful than his distinguished predecessors in office, particularly as he will still have the benefit of Sir Auckland Colvin's counsel and advice.

THE boasted profitableness of Indian Railways notwithstanding, the British Capitalist is very chary of investing in them without a Government guarantee. Two Indian gentlemen of Calicut, however, have shown commendable enterprise in coming forward and forming a company for the construction and working of an extension of the Maisur Railway to Mangalor *via* the Seriadi ghat, and from Buntwal *via* Mooda Bride to Karkal. The Maisur Government has agreed to give the land required for the lines in its territory free of cost. British Government support however is unfortunately not equally ready and warm. An application was made to the Madras Government for land in the South Canara District upon the same terms as land is granted to the Madras Railway. The Goverment does not seem to be inclined to listen to the proposal, and has informed the petitioners that their application will be considered after they have submitted the preliminary survey and estimates for the proposed lines. We shall be sorry to hear that "native" enterprise has been nipped in the bud for want of government support. The projectors do not ask for a guarantee.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to exempt the following gentlemen, who are the sons of his late Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, from personal attendance in the Civil Courts:—Suliman Kudr Syud Wahid Ali Mirza; Kans Kudr Syud Farbad Mirza; Hatim Kudr Syud Kalkans Mirza; Anjani Kudr Syud Daud Mirza; Syud Jafir Mirja; and Syud Bakir Mirza,

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HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor paid a visit to the Mayo Hospital on Wednesday last, attended by his private Secretary and Mr. Halliday. The governors of the institution including Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Raja Durga Churn Law, Messrs. Manickjee Rustomjee and Gubboy were in attendance. His Honor visited all the wards including the cholera wards and expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements of the Hospital.

THE *Englishman* says:—"According to present arrangements, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Lady Bayley and the members of his family and staff, will leave Calcutta for Darjiling on Friday, May 20th. His Honor will return to the plains towards the end of June, but as Belvedere will then be in the hands of the Public Works Department officers, who find it necessary to re-roof and repair the public rooms, it is probable that His Honor will take up his quarters temporarily at Government House, Barrackpore, which his Excellency the Viceroy has placed at his disposal during the hot weather months. His Honor contemplates a river tour to Behar in the course of July, but as unexpected difficulties have been made in finding a steamer to tow the *Rhotas*, dates are still uncertain. The exigencies of the war in Burmah have necessitated the withdrawal of those steamers, which are generally used for the purpose, and until the Goverment of India can undertake to provide another, all arrangements in regard to the projected tour are necessarily postponed." It is really very considerate of His Honor to leave the Hills for the plains, though he should have to face the difficulty of having

no town residence available. But if all our governors could, like Sir Steuart, be induced to take up *Bagan* residence in summer, we should have very little to hear of the Exodus evil. We would not, however, recommend his Honor to stay at Barrackpore in July, should the rains then set in, for the adjacent tracts in the rainy weather become very unhealthy. It may not be difficult to make other arrangements should His Honor's stay at Barrackpore during the rains be not advisable.

THE Gwalior loan of three and a half crores will be coined in Calcutta during the ensuing three months. The first instalment of Rupees eighty lacs has already been received in Calcutta.

SIR Henry Harrison left Calcutta for England on Tuesday last. A large company including most of our municipal Commissioners were present at the Howrah platform to see him off and to wish him God speed.

THE last annual report of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is a very cleverly written paper. The ability with which black is made to appear in it as white is perfect. It starts with the protestation that the European Community represented by the Association "*is not opposed to the advancement of native interests,*" and after working out this theme in a variety of ways, tells the public that the Council of the Association "express their entire concurrence" with the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in which that body insists that the *status quo* should be preserved and the natives should not be admitted to any of the higher appointments which are now held by Europeans. This involves the absurd idea of "advancement" without any progress—of statics and dynamics being the same—but the *raison d'etre* of the Association would be gone if it tolerated any more consistent logic.

The Association, however, makes amends for its want of candidness as regards the natives by its earnest protest against the Hill Exodus. On that subject it says: "The Council lent the movement all the support in their power, firstly, because, it was necessary in the interests of the country, and, secondly, because it promised to remove the estrangement between the communities. As to the second of these objects, it appeared to have been attained. The movement was strongly supported from all the presidencies by native and European Associations alike; indeed, so wide, so general, and so earnest was the sanction given to the meeting that nothing like it had been known for many years. If the union thus brought about has proved less real than was hoped, that fact appears to the Council to furnish an additional argument against the practice of removing the Government to the hills, since it is the strongest proof that could be given of the thoroughness of the condemnation with which it is viewed by all classes in all the Indian provinces. As to the first of the reasons which influenced the Council to unite in the general protest against the exodus to the hills, the second resolution might perhaps be considered a sufficient explanation in itself, but the Council deem it their duty to place distincly on record that the European community oppose, and will with all its might oppose, this practice, because it weakens the addministration, removes it from touch with the requirements of the country, is a libel on the ability of Englishmen to work well and strongly in India, and because it supplies an almost irrefutable, but altogether false, argument against the right of England to govern an Empire where the English heads of the administration must either confess that for the greater part of the year they would be unable to do their duty in the country itself, or admit that in proceeding to the hills they seek a personal satisfaction such as no other section of the official class deems necessary, and no other body of Europeans will consent to indulge in. This question is intimately connected with the good and efficient Government of the country; it will therefore continue to command the earnest attention of the Council."

A SILLY story is now going the round of the papers. It comes from far Alexandria. The *Egyptian Gazette* of that town informs its readers that "His Highness Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I. has been graciously pleased to confer his Star of Merit on his Excellency Osman Pasha Orphi, Governor of Alexandria, whose high qualities and brilliant services will, it is to be hoped, be recognised by the Maharaja's illustrious suzerain at the approaching jubilee distribution of honors." The *Pioneer*, in reproducing the para. improves the occasion by the remark, "it is a new departure for private gentlemen in India to be 'graciously pleased to confer' decorations at all, and our curiosity is rather excited as regards the Order of Merit into which Osman Pasha Orphi has been admitted." No one in India who has two grains of common sense to rub against each other and any knowledge of the nobleman named, his discretion, amiability and wisdom, his refined manners and knowledge of the world, is at all likely to give any credence to the eggregious absurdity. But there are many persons who have not the necessary modicum of sense to discriminate between truth and falsehood, and not a few who delight in propagating calumnious stories; it is well, therefore, that some of our contemporaries have, soon after republishing the para. thought proper to contradict it. The question however remains, has the *Egyptian Gazette* indulged in a mere hoax, or is it the dupe of a practical joke? It would be unfair to our Alexandrian contemporary to accept the first alternative. We are driven, therefore, to the second. But is it really a hoax? It is hard to believe that any private person, outside of a bedlam, would institute an Order of Merit, and in his own name distribute it among foreigners; but *Jeunesse doree* has at times been guilty of more absurd things than that, and a Star of Merit is not *in se* impossible. It would be well if the madcap could be ferreted out and duly gibbeted by the press. He would have been better employed if he had taken, like Windham, to hackney cab driving. Has he no heir to put him in a private asylum to protect his estate?

THE appointment of Mr. K. S. Gupta to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue will, the *Englishman* thinks, cause much jubilation among our Bengali contemporaries, and much searching of heart in the ranks of the Bengal Civil Service. Coming, as it does, so soon after Mr. Cotton's appointment as Chairman of the Corporation, the idea will suggest itself to many that Sir Steuart Bayley is resolved, at all hazards, to gratify the aspirations of Young Bengal. But we believe that such a view is altogether libellous, and that what is really proved is that the Lieutenant-Governor means to be guided, in the distribution of appointments, by the simple principles of fair dealing, without favour to any individual or to any class. Mr. Gupta has long been known as an efficient district officer, and certainly deserves any promotion that might be going when it came to his turn. We understand that the appointment was offered to more than one of Mr. Gupta's seniors, and refused by them, and if he had been passed over, in spite of his good reputation, it could have been on no other ground than that he was not a European." That is sensible. No ruler is likely to be successful or popular either if he is indiscreet enough to resolve at all hazards "to gratify the aspirations" of any body, be it of young Bengal or young Eurasia. The cry of Young Bengal has ever rightly been 'fair field and no favour,' and they have plenty of reason for jubilation when they have, after Sir Rivers Thompson, got a ruler who is ready to respond to this reasonable cry. This is by no means the first occasion when the promotion could have been made, and as a matter of fact it was never made. If there is no merit in this act of Sir Stewart, and if it is all a red tape question of seniority why, pray, should there be any searching heart at all? No body claims that Sir Steuart has shown an extraordinary favour, as the *Englishman* seems to think. It has been a bare act of justice, such as we were not extra accustomed to during the last *regime*, and we are surely very thankful for it, call it 'jubilation,' or what you will. By the way it is a novelty—and quite a refreshing novelty too—to hear the *Englishman* admit that a native can be an "efficient district officer," and that non-Europeanism' is sometimes a bar in the way of advancement. Unexpected firmness at Belvedere has, we fancy, helped this wholesome change of opinion. It is always so. If the *karta* thinks the water is high it is so. We are the gainers though.

THE Islamea Association of Noakhally in its address has been good enough to remind Sir Steuart Bayley of his "chequered career" which will, we take it, surprise His Honor not a little, for his career, so far as we are aware, has been smooth enough for all practical purposes.

THE *Indian Daily News* thus comments on some of the remarks in our last article on official probity: "Even supposing Mr. Beames borrowed when a Commissioner, the offence would be quite as great against the spirit of the regulation, as though the word 'Commissioner' had occurred in it. The object of the regulation is unexceptionable, and it would be well if the spirit of it were more generally enforced. It is no libel on many members of the service to say that they are habitual leeches and spongers in their districts, and it is only the general high character of the service that saves it from condemnation on this ground. In this case, as in many others, it is the general virtue which renders possible these occasional instances of vice. We do not say that men should not get into debt. It is impossible to avoid it sometimes, and it is not in itself a vice to be in debt. It may even be incurred under moral obligation. But it should not be incurred in the case of officers of the public service in the way against which the regulations are directed."

Again: "Why should a mere loan between one man and another conduce to unpopularity? There must be what may be termed contingent effects, against which the Government Regulations were intended to guard. The Government do right in trying to protect the people from any undue influence of this nature, and it is not less a real kindness to the officers themselves to ensure to them that independence which is essential to the due discharge of their duties, and the maintenance of their position. If Mr. Beames's scholarship led him into difficulties, there is no special demerit in that; and if he has repaid his obligations, he has done his duty as between man and man. What is most important is that the tone, the character, the *morale* of the public service should be upheld. That is the extent of our interest in the matter, and it is an interest equally in the character of our Government and the people to whom it should minister as becomes the nation it represents. We know that England's ideal is a high one, and our earnest desire is that it should be maintained."

WE have read with great pleasure, in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for March, the remarks of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on the death of Mr. A. Grote. These remarks are specially valuable, as the worthy Doctor had the privilege of Mr. Grote's friendship for well-nigh forty years, and has a vivid personal knowledge of his career in this country. Mr. Grote's official life, we read, "was one of unbroken success, characterised as much by consummate tact and ability, as by the most kindly and considerate feeling for the well-being of the millions who, from time to time were placed under his control. There are still living many friends and subordinates who cherish a lively remembrance of the kindly actions which proceeded from his generous and affectionate nature." We wish the public servants of the present day would follow Mr. Grote's example, and earn, like him, the gratitude and affection of their subordinates. The majority of them are utterly indifferent to the interests and well-being of those who work under them, and the consequeuce is that, owing to absence of harmony and good-feeling between superior officers and their subordinates, public work considerably suffers, and when the time comes for these officers to retire from thir field of work, they are

dismissed from the country with a sigh of relief. Mr. Grote, we hear, "never made an enemy." This is a negative virtue, it is true, in most cases; but it had a high redeeming feature in the case of Mr. Grote: "His profound erudition, vast experience, high official rank, and prominent social position gave him a commanding voice in the affairs of the (Asiatic) Society, but no one ever enjoyed such advantages in a more mild, modest, genial, conciliatory, and winning way than he did." We join with the Doctor in saying that the country has lost in Mr. Grote a friend "the equal of whom it will be hard to obtain."

WE FEEL deeply grieved to have to announce the death of Babu Rangalala Banerjee. The Babu was confined to bed from the consequances of an apoplectic fit which struck him low five years ago, and succumbed to it at 6 P. M. on Friday last. He was for some time connected with the Vernacular Press, as editor of the *Education Gazette*, and his life was consecrated to literature. He published several valuable poems which were noted for the overflowing richness of imagery, unrivalled harmony, and the most scrupulous chastity and purity of language. For rythm and cadence they afford the finest specimens in the Bengali language. He was employed in the Subordinate Executive Service for many years, and was greatly esteemed for his great ability, thorough rectitude of purpose, and high judicial acumen. He made hosts of friends in every district where he was employed. The greater part of his career was passed in Orissa, with the people of which province he had long identified himself. He retired from the service on pension on account of his ill-health. In his death Bengal has lost a most meritorious son. We deeply mourn his loss.

A CROWDED meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and Suburbs was held, at the Town Hall on Saturday last, to accord a reception to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose on his return home after four years unremitting toil in England. The meeting, which was attended by many leading men of the town, was presided over by the venerable Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadoor. The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar read the address of welcome which was beautifully printed on vellum. Mr. Ghose replied to the address at some length in the course of which he gave an interesting sketch of his electoral labours.

SIR David Wedderburn, one of the truest friends of India, was, on the eve of his departure from Bombay, sumptuously feted by the Bombayites, Rs. 25000 have already been promised for a suitable memorial,

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NOT long ago we strongly protested against allowing the establishment of grog-shops in the neighbourhood of our Schools and Colleges, and we are glad to see that our protest has not gone for nothing. On the representation of the people of the neighbourhood, the Deputy Commissioner of Police has very properly disallowed the opening of a shop in Mirzapore Street in close proximity to the City College. There are, we notice, however, shops in the neighbourhood of the Presidency College, Hare School, Hindu School, Albert College, Ripon College, and Bowbazar School, all of which ought to be summarily put down. These shops are situated in the Cornwallis, the Mirzapore, the Wellington and the Bowbazar Street.

THE COMMITTEE of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum have submitted their last report. They have now been dissolved and the Museum has now been transferred to a body of Trustees under Act IV. of 1887. The collection will be in charge of the Assistant Curator, Mr. T.N. Mukerji, who has been placed under the orders of the trustees with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The report shows that "the work of consolidating the collections was continued during the year. The collections are divided into four sections —*viz*,, Artware, Economic, (including timber,) Ethnology, and Industrial. In the Artware section, in which the specimens are classified in 27 groups, and number about 8,670, much work was done in systematising the arrangements, and in labelling the specimens with available information. Showcases were bought for the better exhibition of specimens. In the Economic section, which has 17,785 specimens, exclusive of timber, arranged in 12 classes, the collections were in part re-arranged. Two hundred and one new specimens were received in this section during the year, and a considerable number of specimens which had become worm-eaten and decayed were destroyed. A large portion of the timber collection was handed over to the Government of India to be used for the London Exhibition. The Ethonology section has been expanded by taking it into a large hall belonging to the temporary buildings. New glass cases have been provided for the exhibits in this section, and much work has been done in labelling and re-arrangement. In the industrial section, which contains almost all the presentations made to the Bengal Government by exhibitors of the British and Foreign Courts at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84, no change was made."

TELEGRAMS.

THE *Temps* says that the negotiations between France and England with respect to the neutralization of the Suez Canal are progressing.

THE agreement between France and Great Britain to determine the respective spheres of influence of the two Powers on the Somali Coast is on the point of being concluded.

UPWARDS of one hundred vessels will take part in the Jubilee Review to be held off Portsmouth. England has declined to participate officially at the Paris Exhibition in 1880.

IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said that the Ghilzai rebellion still continued, and that several actions had taken place in which both sides claimed the victory. He had no reason to think that the Amir was not holding his own. The Amir, he said, had recently strengthened the defences of Herat. No plan for the extension of the Quetta Railway to Kandahar had yet been adopted.

THE House of Commons had an all night's siting on the Crimes Bill, during which the cloture was twice adopted. The Right Hon Mr. W. H. Smith proposed the cloture for the remaining amendments of the first section collectively, but Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of the Committee, refused to put the question. Ultimately the amendments were rejected singly.

THE Corporation of London presented its Jubilee address to the Queen at Buckingham Palace on May 9.

THE Colonial Conference has been closed.

COUNT Herbert Bismarck has been ordered rest, and proceeds to pay a visit to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublin.

ON May 12, Sir Drummond Wolff had an important discussion lasting three hours with the Turkish Commissioner. Sir Drummond made certian proposals regarding the date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British and other minor points. Certain principles relative to the neutralization of the Suez Canal were laid down, which will have the effect of securing protection to Egypt from foreign attacks. The date of the next meeting has not been fixed. Pending the submission to the Sultan of the decisions arrived at there is every reason to believe that the Egyptian question has entered a stage which promises an early settlement of the difficulty.

IN the House of Commons, on May 12, the Bill to enable the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the Jubilee, was read for the second time by 318 against 45 votes. A long debate took place, the Radicals strenuously opposing the exceptional treatment to be accorded to a general merely because he is of the blood royal.

THE *Times* states that the negotiations of the Afghan Commission have come to an end. The Commissioners, being unable to come to an arrangement, have decided to refer the matter to their respective Governments.

MR. William O'Brien has made a violent speech at New York, against the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has started for Montreal. A series of Irish demonstrations has been arranged to take place in Canada. The Loyalist opposition is, however, very active.

THE Queen will lay the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute on the 4th of July. Over £150,000 has been subscribed to the fund in Great Britain. The Committee is preparing, and will publish next week, a scheme for securing a thoroughly representative governing body.

THE Porte is sending two ironclads, conveying five battalions of troops, to Crete, which is now restored to a state of tranquility.

OFFICIAL news from Afganistan states that there is little or no trustworthy information regarding the present state of the Ghilzai disturbances. The situation is one of tension. The Amir's troops are being reinforced from Kabul and Kandahar. The family of the Governor of Ghizni have gone to Kabul, which they reached on the 25th. The Amir has been again suffering from gout, but is now convalescent.

THE Resident in Turkish Arabia reports, under date the 16th April, a serious overflow of the Tigris. The surrounding country was flooded, and traffic diverted from the road to boat transport. The people were being set by the authorities to throw up embankments. A great breadth of wheat and barley has been submerged and destroyed.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:— "For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of strumous Disease Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that de Dr. Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Prices and Wages in India, 1873-1885.
2. Journal of the East India Association, published under the authority of the Council. January 1887.
3. Twenty second Annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. 1885.
4. Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for the year 1885-86.
5. The Theosophist—April, 1887.
6. Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September.
7. Trade Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1886.
8. How to Develop India, by J. S. Jeans, Esqs.
9. Manomohan Gitabali, compiled and published by Guru Das Chatterjee.
10. Gan and Galpa, a Fortnightly Journal, edited by Mati Lal Bosu., 1st Baishakh, 1294.

11. A key to the Selections from Yonge's Book of Worthies (London.) ve's Lyrics, by William E. Miller, B. A. F. S. T. C. and Palgra

12. The Jubilee Dawn in Nizam Hyderabad 1887, by Dinshah Ardishir Taleyarkhan.

13. Krishi Tattava, Part I, by Haradhan Mukerjee.

14. A Prospectus of the Calcutta School of Medicine.

15. Returns of the Railway Borne Traffic for the Quarter ending 31st December 1886.

16. Revenue Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1885-86.

17. The British Empire, by Sir George Campbell, M. P.

18. Indian Artisans in England, by Dr. Tyler, C.I.E.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—11th, May 1887.

GENERAL.—Mr H Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R H Wilson, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th ultimo.

Lieutenant W O Macregor, Behar Light Horse, is allowed one year's leave of absence out of India, with effect from the 26th April 1887, or date of departure.

The orders of the 29th March last, granting privilege leave for three months to Babu Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, and appointing Babu Sriram Moitra to act for him, are cancelled.

Moulvi Syed Wajid Hossein, Special Deputy Collector, employed on butwara work in the District of Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Bepin Behary Paramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is appointed to act as a Special Deputy Collector for employment on butwara work in the District of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Wajid Hossein, or until further orders.

Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is allowed leave for one month and ten days under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Nilkanto Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Sarcda Pershad Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Furridpore.

Babu Bissessur Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Babu Bankim Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Moulvi Wahedullah, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Hughly.

Mr W C Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr W H Thomson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Furridpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W C Muller, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdurrauf, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Midnapore, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Bhaugulpore.

Moulvi Subhan Ali Khan is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy collector, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bepin Behary Paramanick, or until further orders, and is posted to the Barh Sub-Division of the Patna District.

Ecclesiastical.—The Services of the Revd. T. L. J. Warnford, Chaplain, Fort William, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in Fort William.

Babu Nobin Chunder Sircar, Babu Nundo Kumar Sircar, Pastors of the Baptist Mission at Furridpore, are licensed, under section 9, Act XV of 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. G. C. Sconce, Third Judge, Court of the Small Causes, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 17th April 1887.

Babu Ambika Churn Mukerji, B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nand Lal Kundu, or until further orders.

Babu Baroda Prosanna Shome, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for seven weeks, under rule 1, section 76 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Mr C W E Pitter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is vested with powers, under section 28, Act III of 1880 to try breaches of the rules made under section 25 of that Act in the Cantonment of Cuttack.

Babu Jagan Mohun Sircar, M A B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Ghoshgong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rash Behari Bose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Babu Gobind chunder Byack, Munsiff of South Patya, in the District of chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Barrisaul.

Babu Srish chunder Bhuttacharji, B L, Officiating Munsiff of South Putiya, in the District of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District, to be ordinarily stationed at South Putiya, substantive pro tem, vice Babu Gobind chunder Byack.

Mr Pran Nath Bannerji, M A B L, Munsiff of South Raojan, in the District of chittagong, on deputation as Additional Munsiff of Motihari, in the District of Sarun, is confirmed in his present appointment.

Babu Ram Lal Dutt, M A B L, Officiating Munsiff of South Raojan, in the District of chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan, substantive pro tem vice Mr. Pran Nath Bannerji.

Babu Gokul Chand, Munsiff of Cox's Bazar in the District of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed an Additional Munsiff in the District of Chittagong.

Babu Lal Behari Bhadur, M A L B, Additional Munsiff of Chittagong, will continue to act as Additional Munsiff in the same District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gokul chand, from the date on which his three months' temporary appointment will expire.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M., on the 17th May, 1887, for the supply of 30,000 Running feet straight Kerb and 30,000 R. ft. Channel Stones, 1,000 R. ft. Kerb Stone, and 1,000 R. ft. Channel Stone of 8 ft. radius, 1,000 R. ft. Kerb Stone, and 1,000 R. ft. Channel stone of 10 ft. radius, to be delivered at the Municipal Depots at the Bag-bazar and Nimtollah by the 31st March, 1888.

2. The stones are to be dressed Mirzapur slabs of the best quality, 12 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and each piece not less than 3 feet in length; samples of stones can be seen at the Municipal Depots.

3. The tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for Mirzapur Stone," and each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 2,000 as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract, duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of the acceptance of his tender.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA.
Superintendent of Stores

2nd May, 1887.

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 19th of May 1887, at 3 P. M., when the business left unfinished at the Meeting held on the 5th May will be brought forward.

At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held, and at its close a Special General Meeting.

Business to be brought forward.

1. To sanction under Section 36 the appointment made by the Chairman of License Officer to the Corporation on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at the Meeting held on the 12th of May.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 30th April and 7th May.

4. To confirm the Resolution of the Loan Committee regarding the re-payment of the loan due on 1st September.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

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WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores*, *syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it. Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed-

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter)with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to whlesale buyers.
emRittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU
48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one)having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &s. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur. N. B. S. R*

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose.*
(goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.

3rd letter

Sir,

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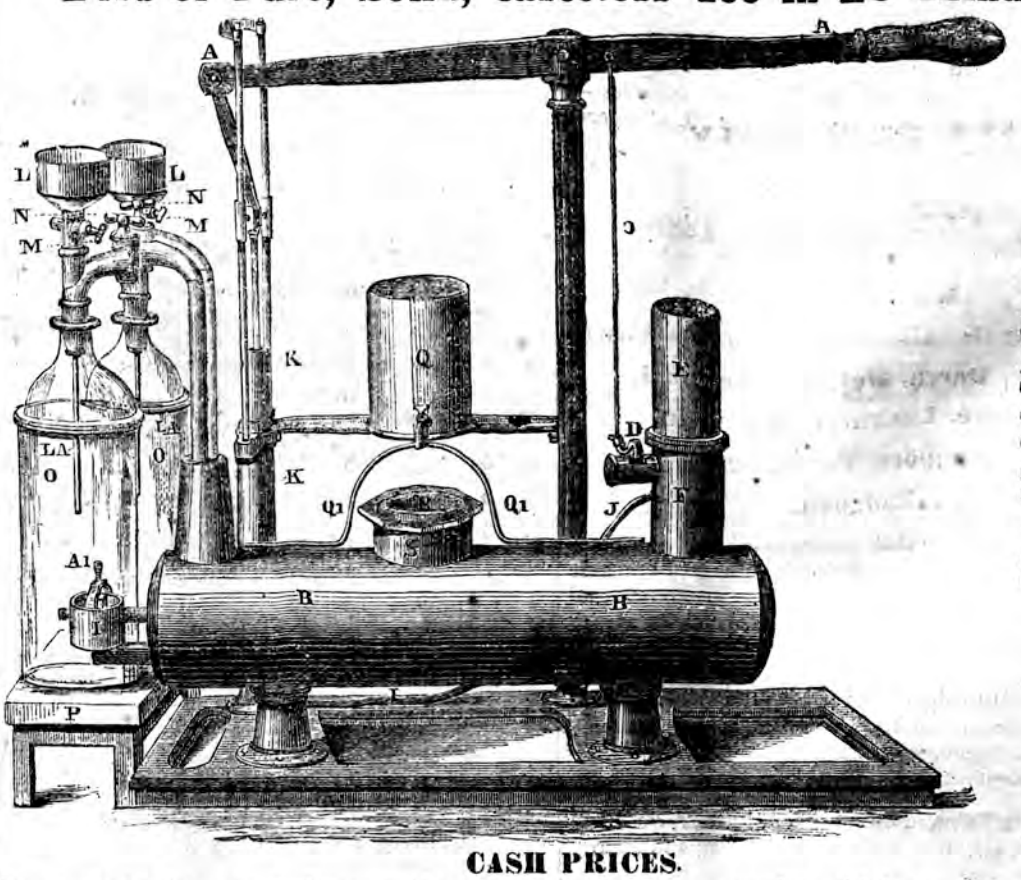

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